

1/15

09002001-01001

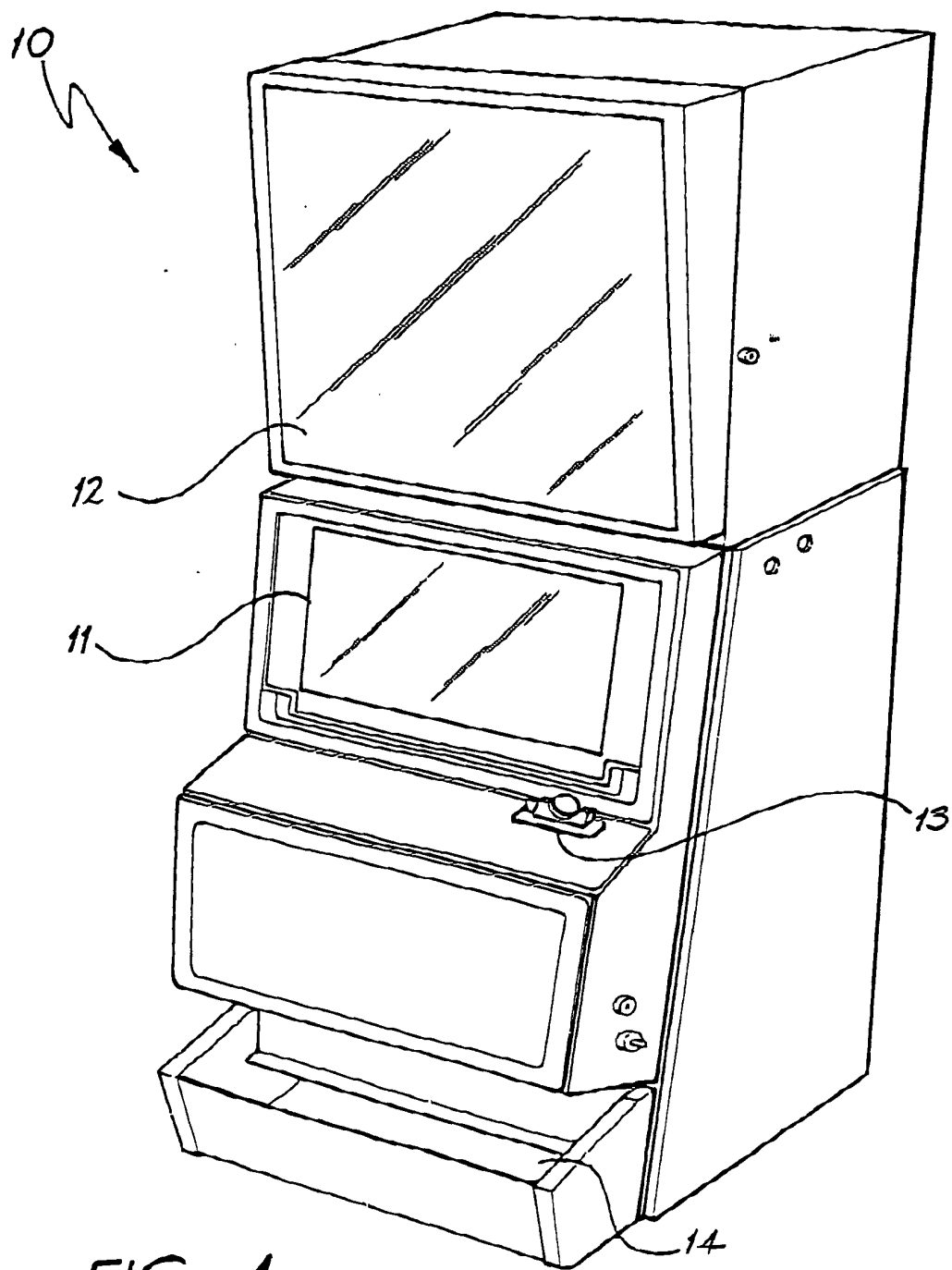


FIG. 1

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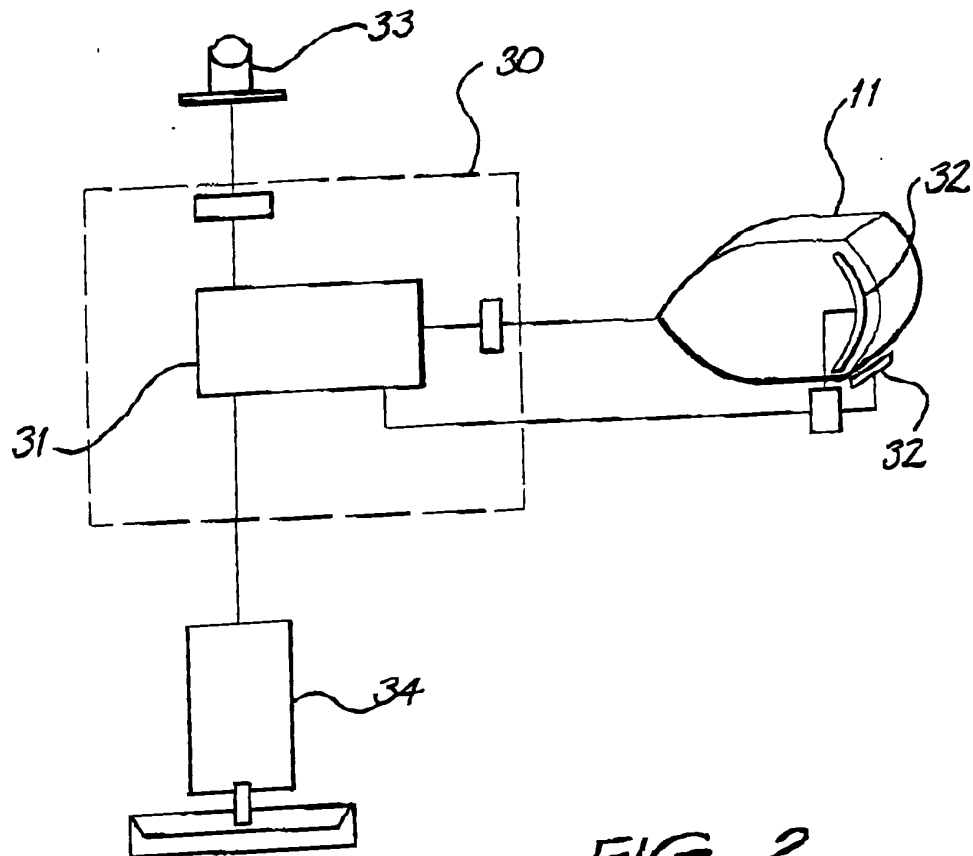


FIG. 2

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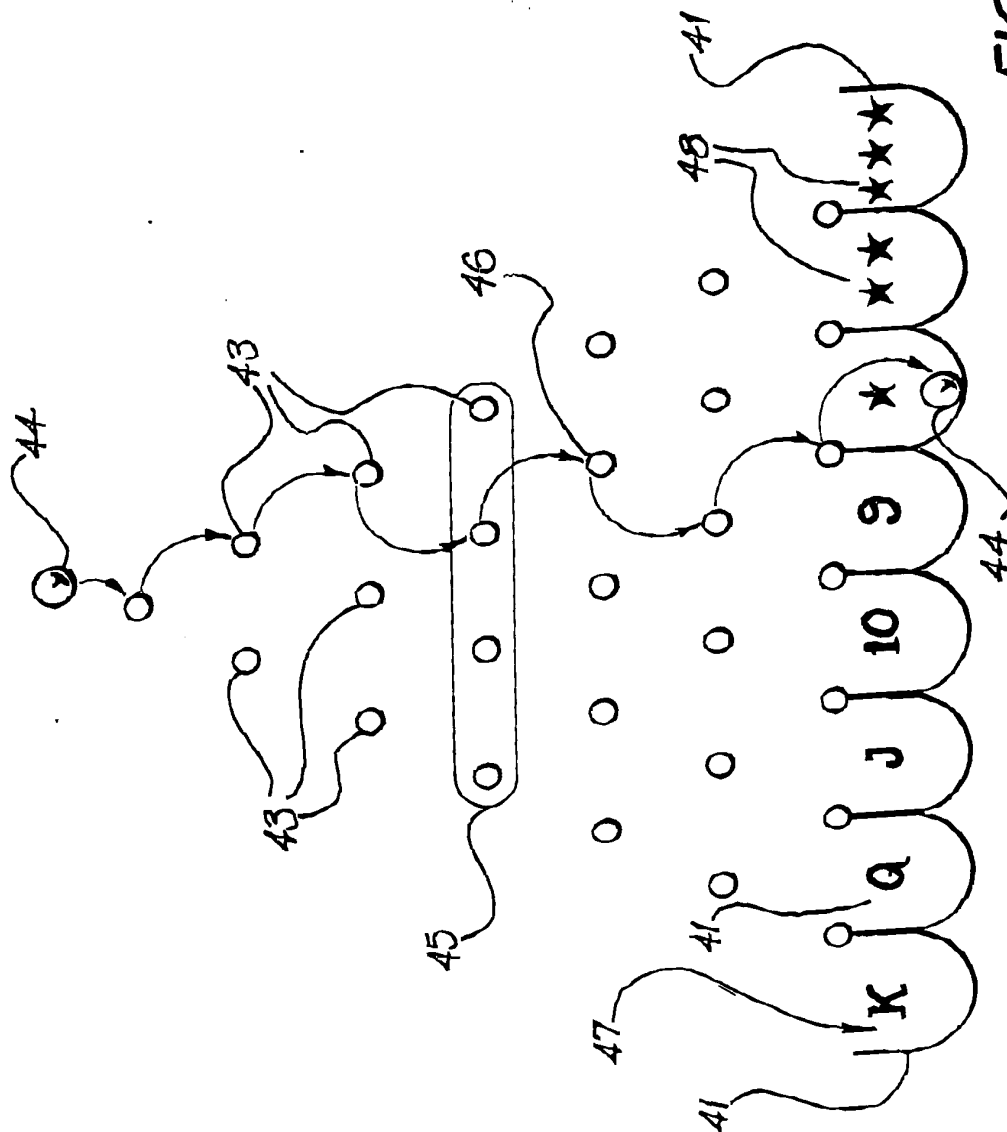


FIG. 3

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
K	25	300	800	1000	2000	3000	10000
Q	10	100	550	800	1000	2000	5000
J	2	20	100	700	750	800	1500
10	0	15	50	125	200	300	400
9	0	5	75	100	210	350	450

		BALLS							
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
★★★		25	300	800	1000	2000	3000	10000	
★★		10	100	500	800	900	1000	5000	
★		2	20	100	500	550	850	2000	

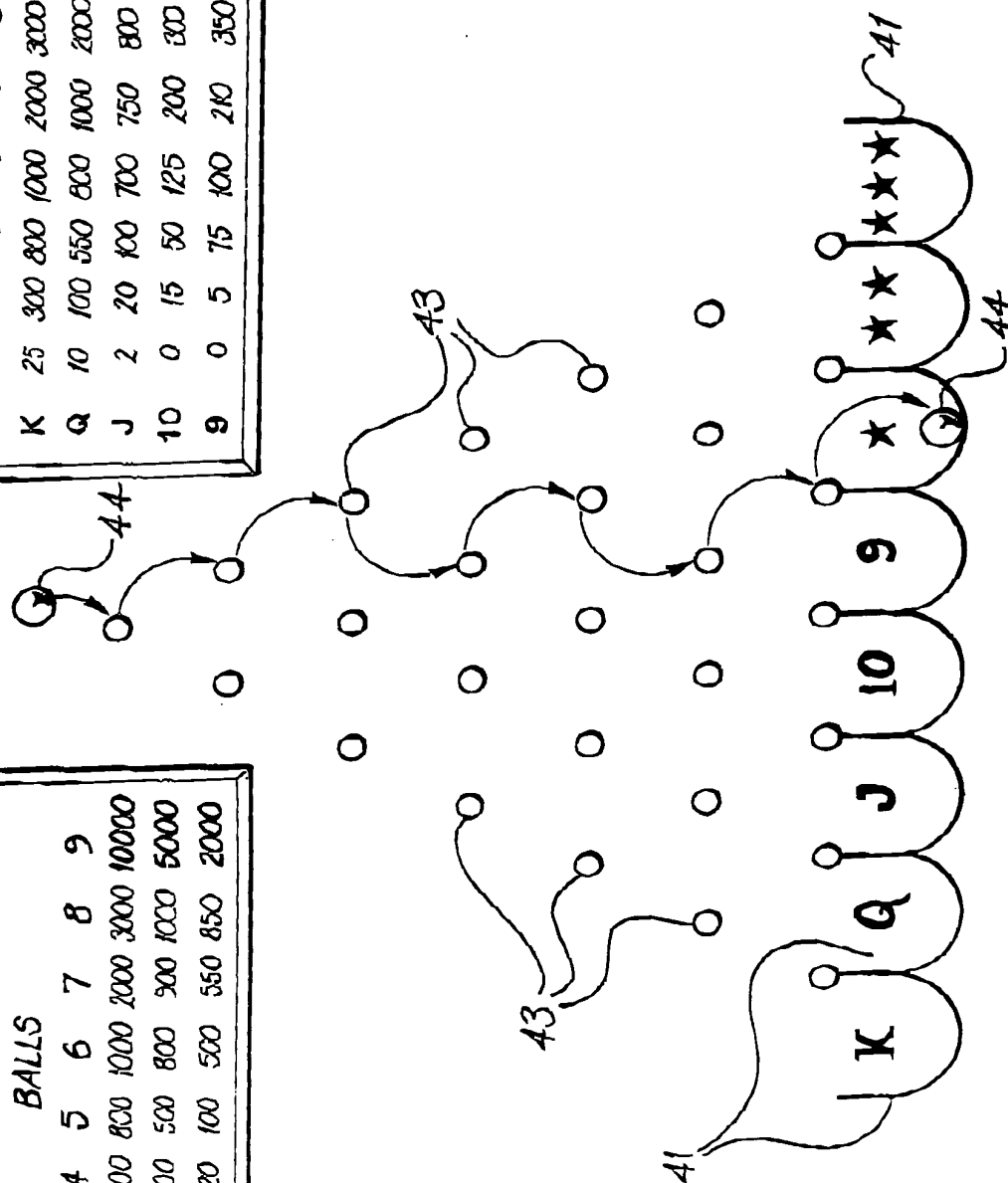


FIG. 4

Figure 1 consists of 11 histograms arranged horizontally. Each histogram represents the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in a vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements in x ' with major ticks at 0, 55, and 110. The y-axis is 'Frequency' with major ticks at 0, 5, and 10. The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, and 110. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements becomes more concentrated around 55, and the peak frequency increases.



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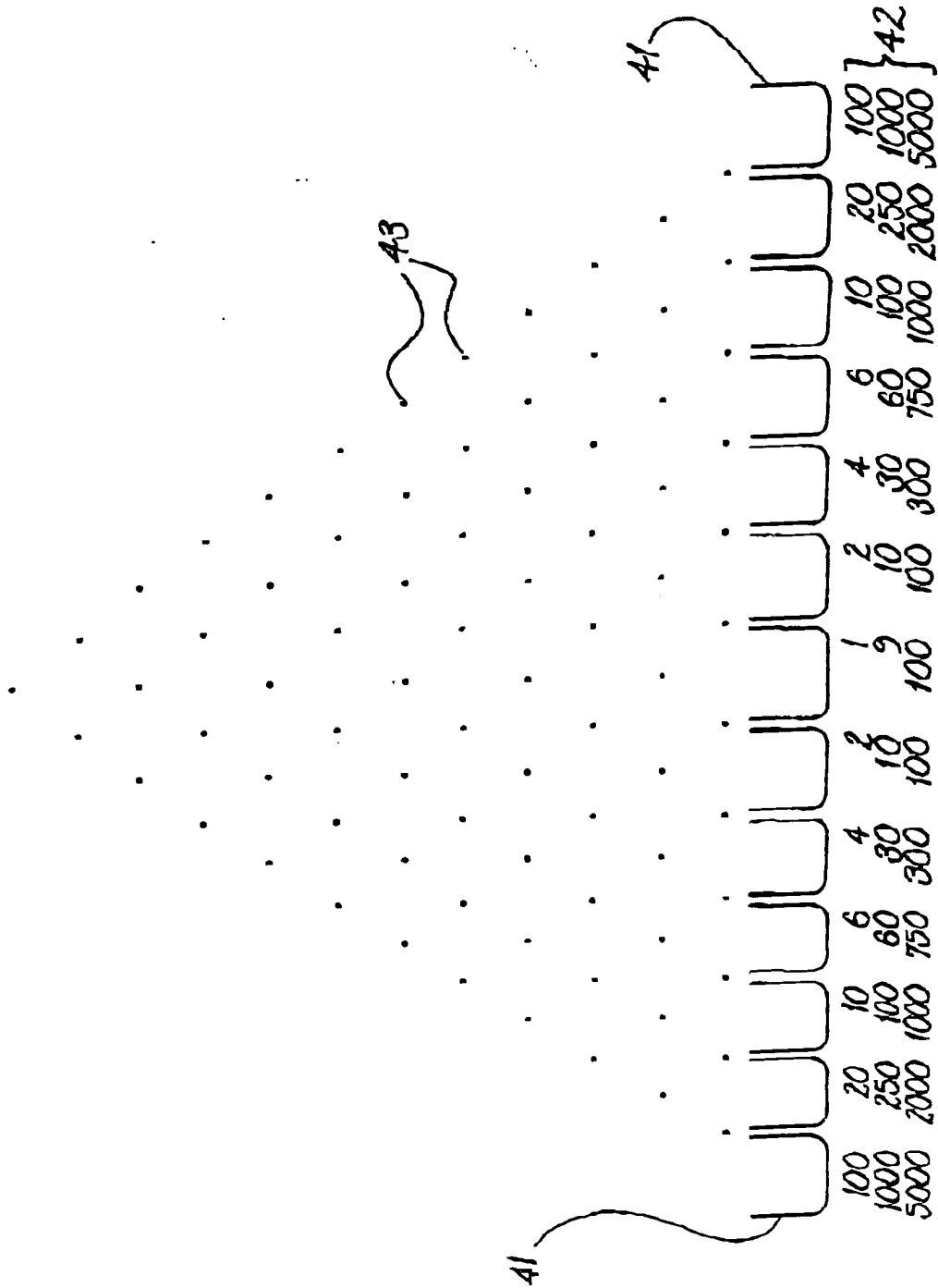


FIG. 6

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T00T/0-T0620660

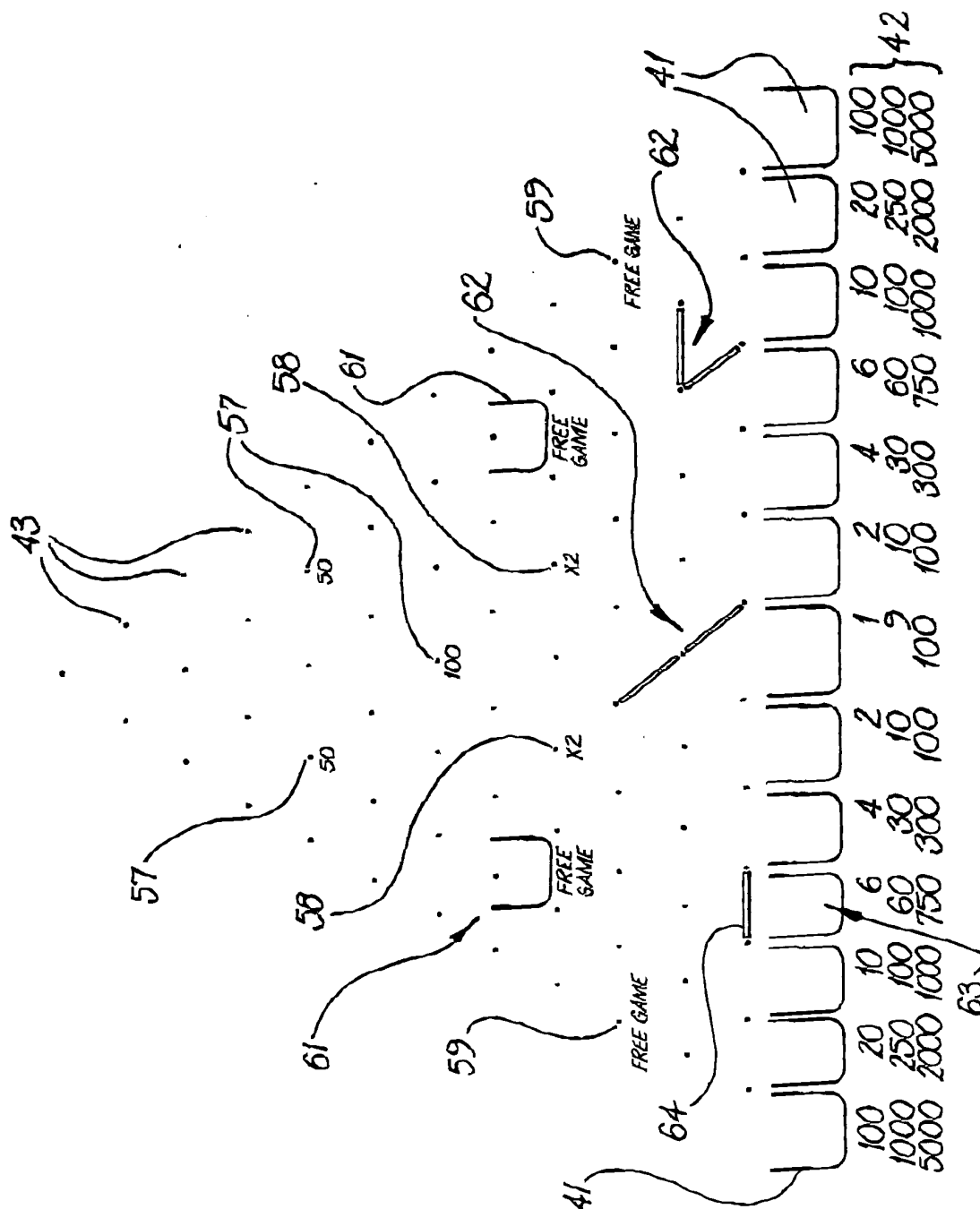


FIG. 8

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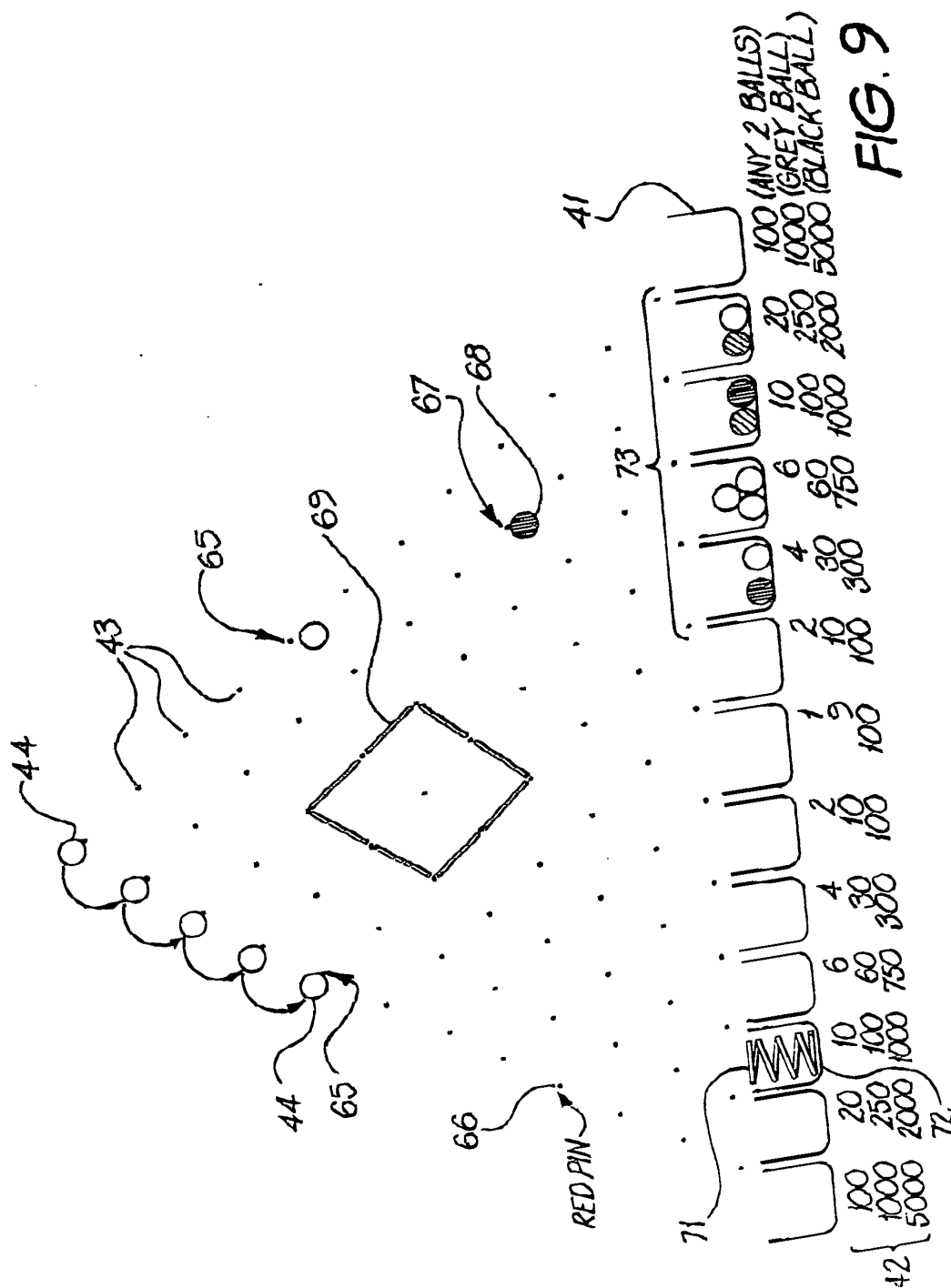
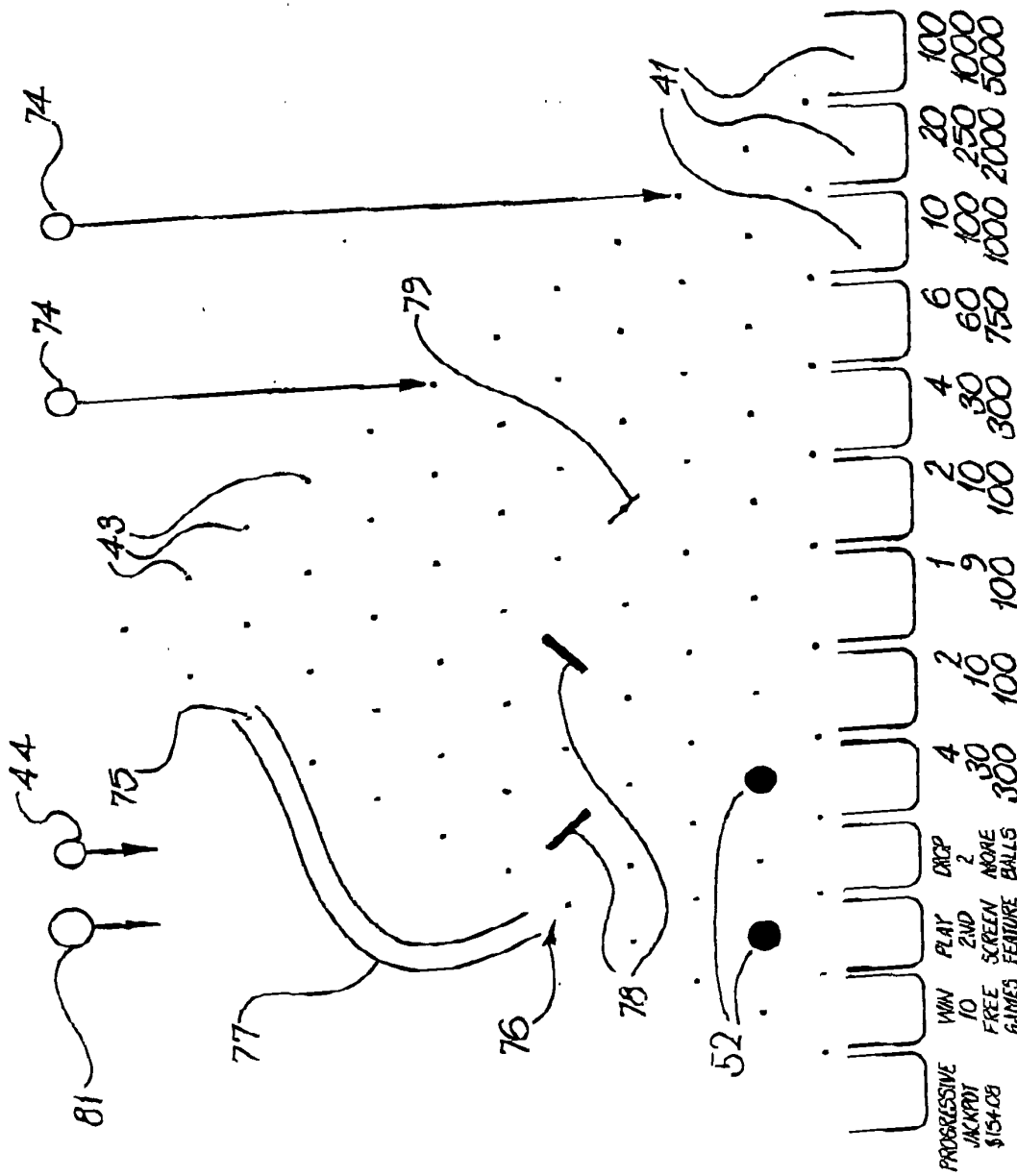


FIG. 9

SECRET



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44
86

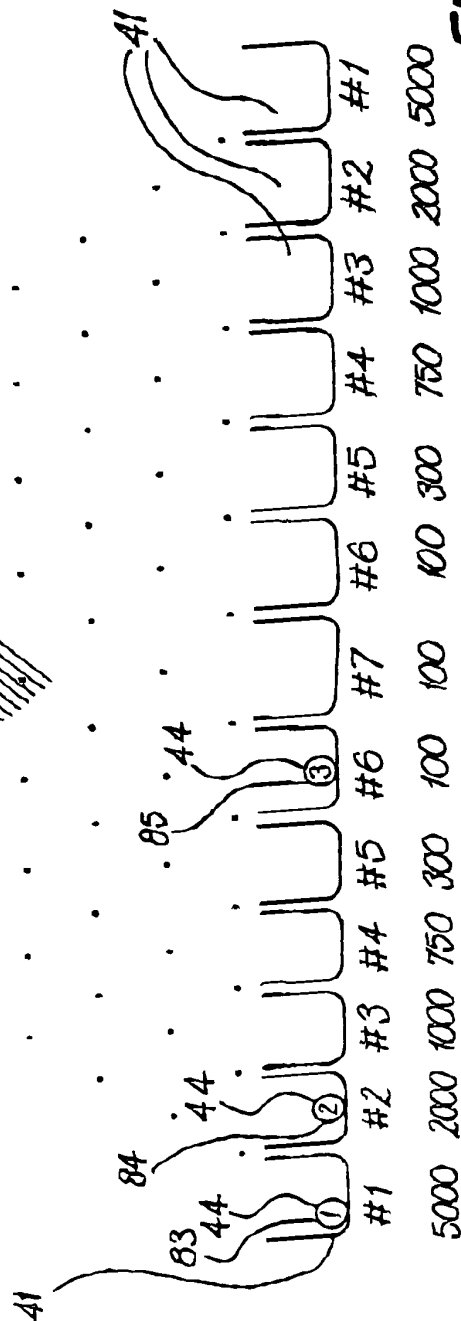
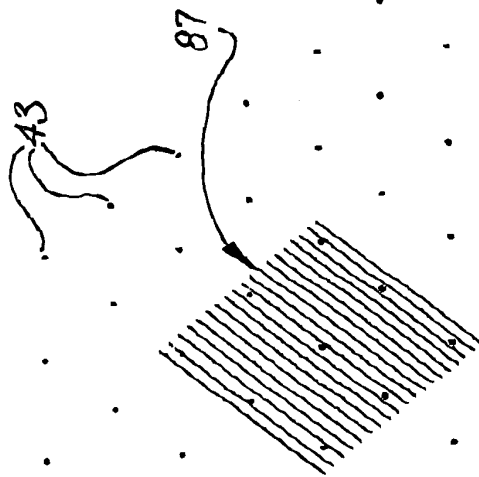


FIG. 11

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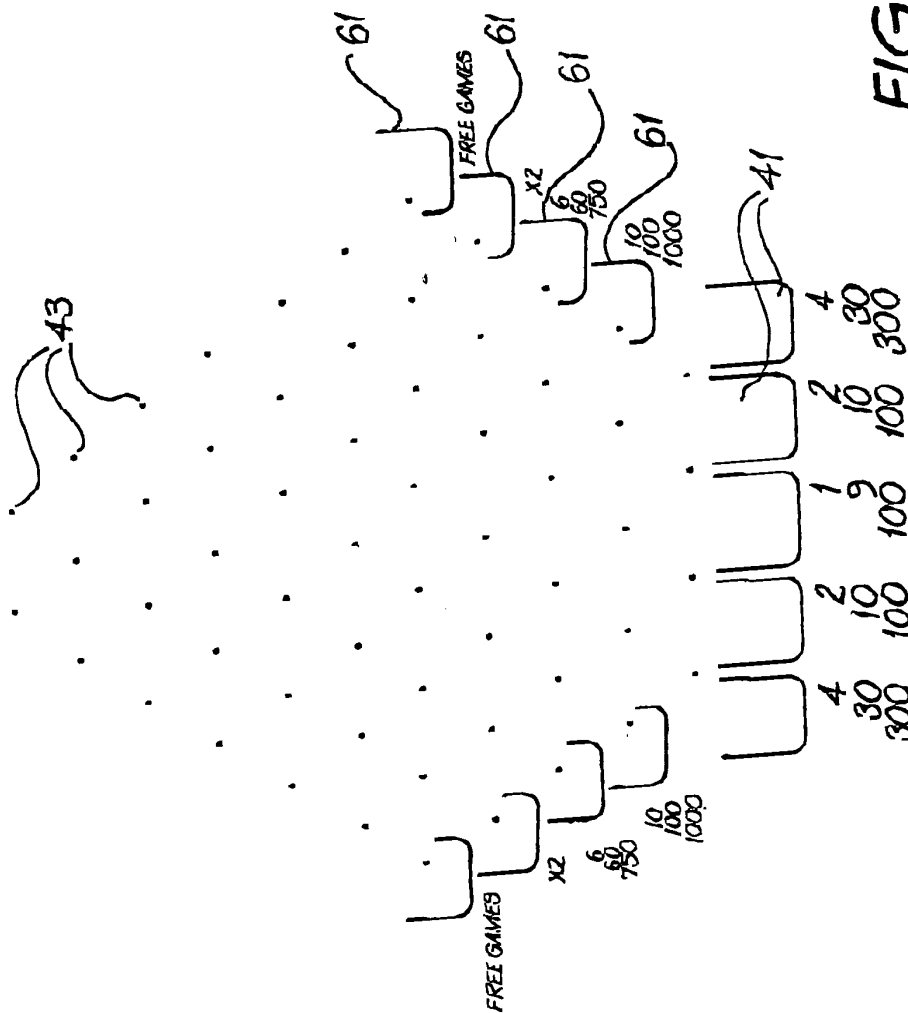


FIG. 12

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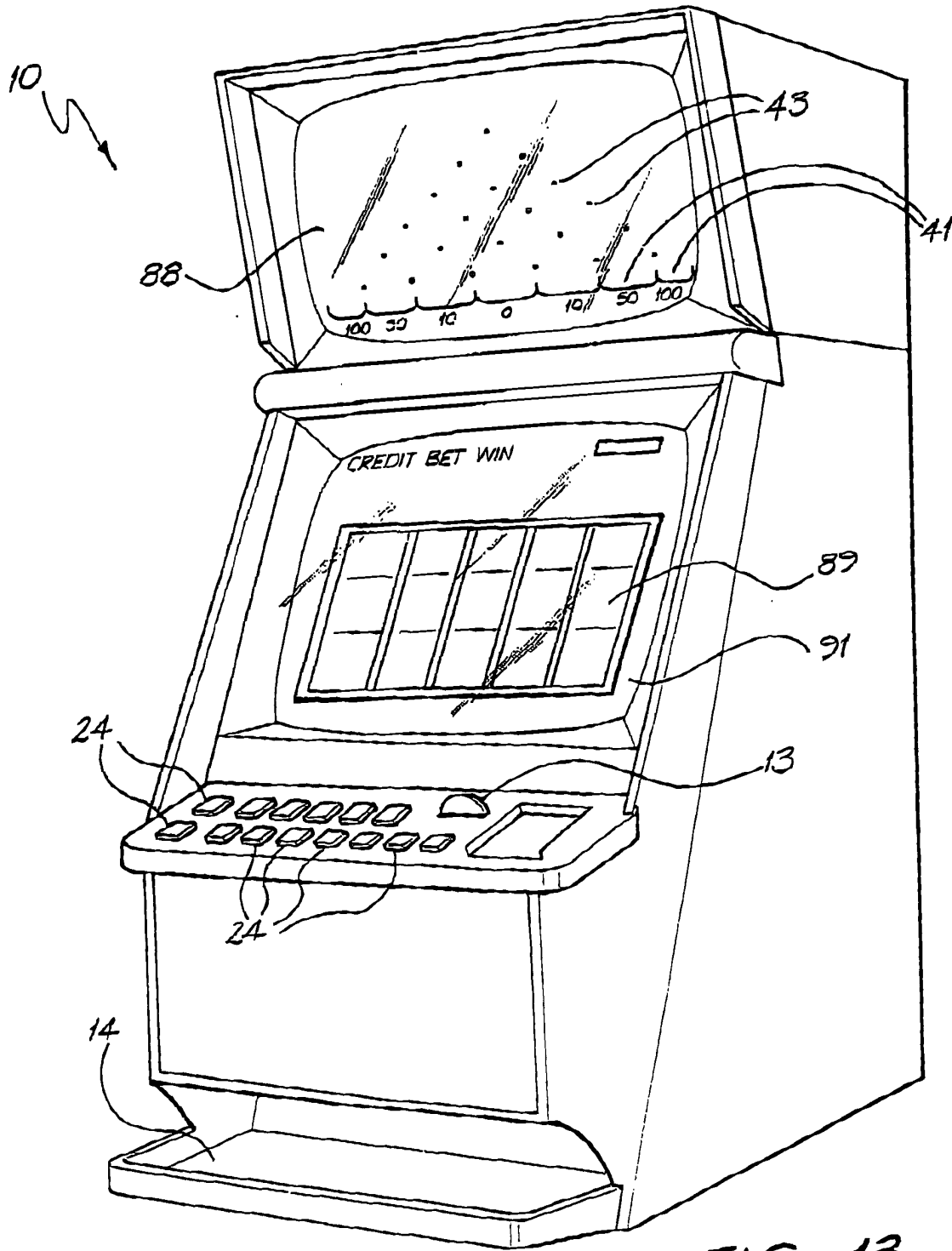


FIG. 13

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FIG. 14

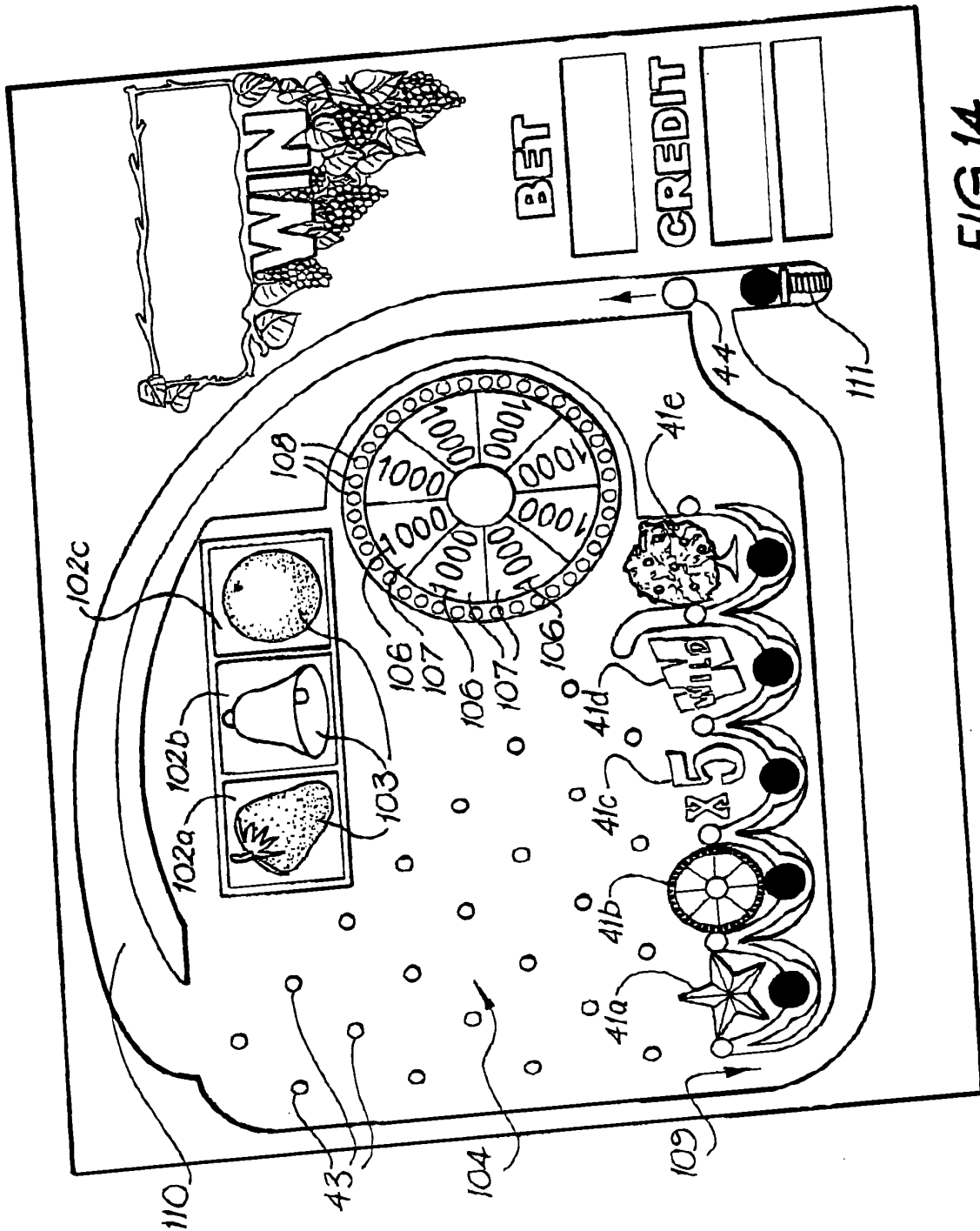


FIG. 14

1

